

Luxembourg American Cemetery and Memorial

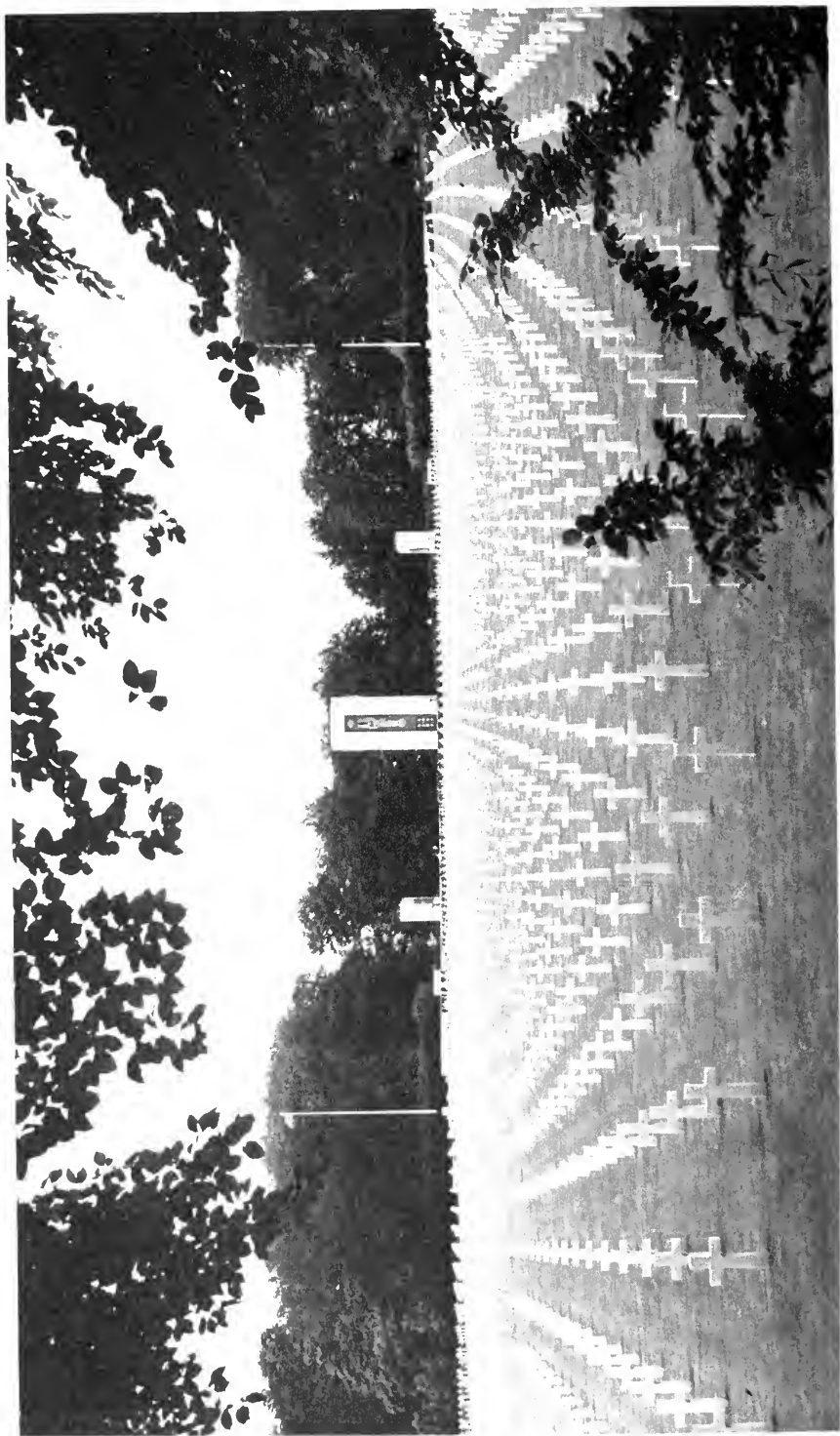
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The American Battle Monuments Commission

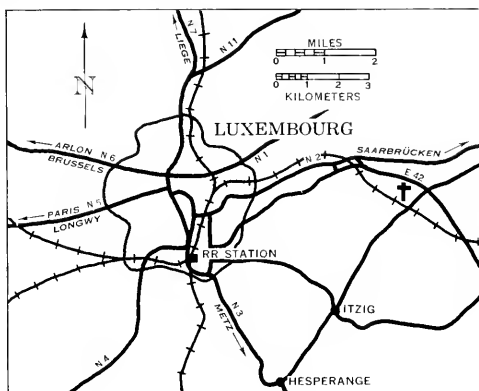
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The Graves Area and Memorial.

Luxembourg American Cemetery and Memorial



LOCATION

Luxembourg Cemetery lies within the limits of the city of Luxembourg, 3 miles east of the center of that capital which can be reached by train from Paris (Gare de l'Est) in approximately 6 hours, from Liège, Belgium, in about 3 hours, and from Germany. Taxicabs to the cemetery are available at Luxembourg station. The city may also be reached by automobile from Paris over N-3 and N-33 to Verdun, thence northeast on N-18 to Longwy, then via N-52A and N-5, a total distance of 215 miles (346 km.). From Brussels, which is 135 miles (218 km.) away, take N-4 to the frontier, then N-6; route E-42 from Luxembourg, well-marked, passes within 300 yards of the cemetery. There are several hotels in the city.

THE SITE

The cemetery, 50½ acres in extent, lies in a glade enframed by handsome woods of spruce, beech, oak, and other forest trees. The site was liberated by troops of the U.S. 5th Armored Division on 10 September 1944. A battlefield cemetery was established at this site on 29 December 1944. The 5,076 military Dead who now rest here represent 43 percent of the burials which were originally made in this and other

cemeteries in this region. Most of these men gave their lives in the so-called "Battle of the Bulge" which was fought some miles to the north of the city, and in the fighting eastward to the Rhine and beyond it during the winter of 1944 and the spring of 1945. Others were lost in air operations over the region.

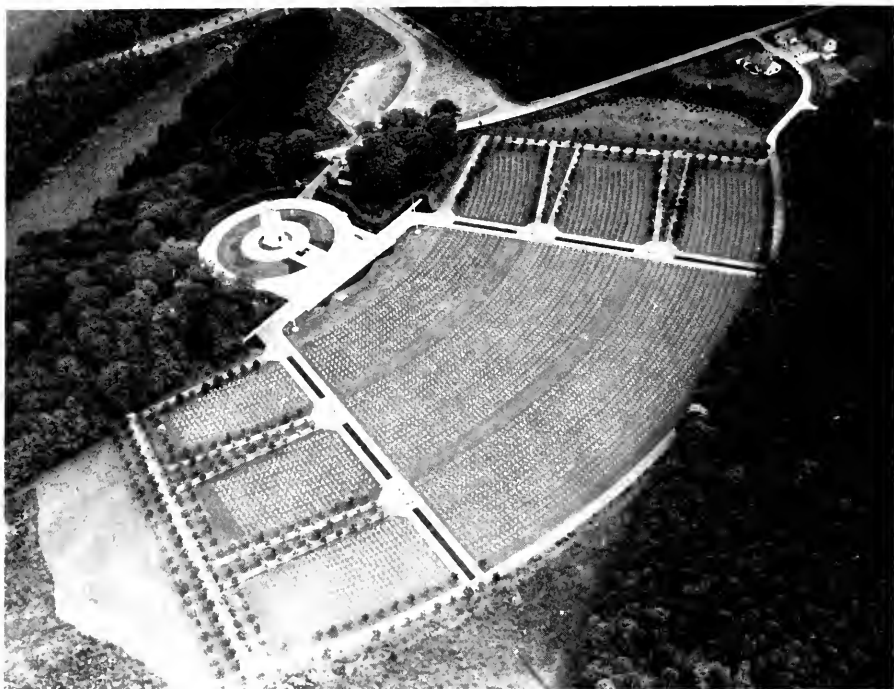
Use of the site, granted in perpetuity by the Grand-Ducal Government, has been amplified by the development of the parking area by that Government.

ARCHITECTS

Architects for the cemetery and memorial were Keally and Patterson of New York City. The Landscape Architect was Alfred Geiffert, Jr. also of New York City.

GENERAL LAYOUT

At the far side of the parking area, which is reached immediately after turning right from highway E-42, is the tall iron entrance gate, its stone pillars surmounted by gilded bronze eagles. Immediately beyond the gate, to the left, is the Visitors' Building. The short, wide entrance path leads to the circular emplacement of the chapel; to its left (south) is a broad paved terrace with two pylons. Be-



Aerial View of Cemetery.

yond the terrace, and reached by a flight of steps at each end thereof, is the burial area.

THE MEMORIAL

The memorial consists of a columnar square building containing the chapel, set upon a podium and reached by two flights of steps; the terrace with its two pylons which overlooks the burial area; and the two bronze stands bearing the key maps.

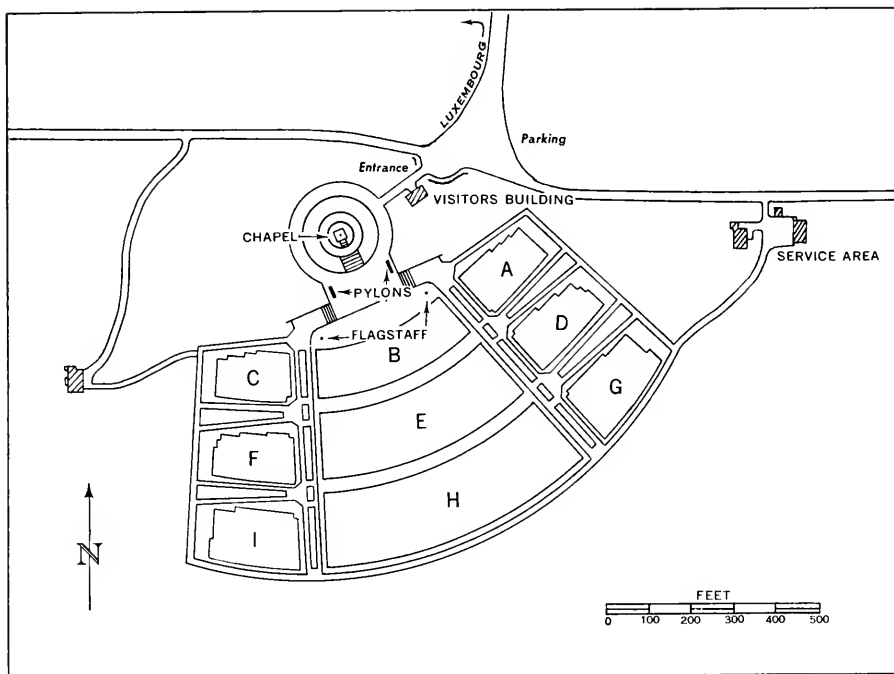
THE CHAPEL

The chapel, of French white Valore stone from the Jura Mountains region rises 50 feet above its podium. High on its east side, and seen as one approaches from the entrance, is the obverse of the seal of the United States of America carved in high relief; below it is the dedicatory inscription:

1941—1945 ☆ ☆ IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The opposite (west) side bears the coat of arms of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and a French translation of the dedicatory inscription.

Above the chapel door is a 23-foot figure, carved in Swedish Orchid Red granite, of the Angel of Peace with its right hand raised in blessing, and surmounted by the Dove. This was designed by Leo Friedlander of White Plains, New York, and executed by Cirila & Figlio of Baveno, Italy. Beneath the figure, the door lintel bears the inscription: HERE IS ENSHRINED THE MEMORY OF VALOR AND SACRIFICE.

The bronze door, also designed by Leo Friedlander and executed by



Location of Cemetery Features.

H. H. Martyn of Cheltenham, England, has eight panels symbolizing military virtues, viz. (in order from top to bottom) :

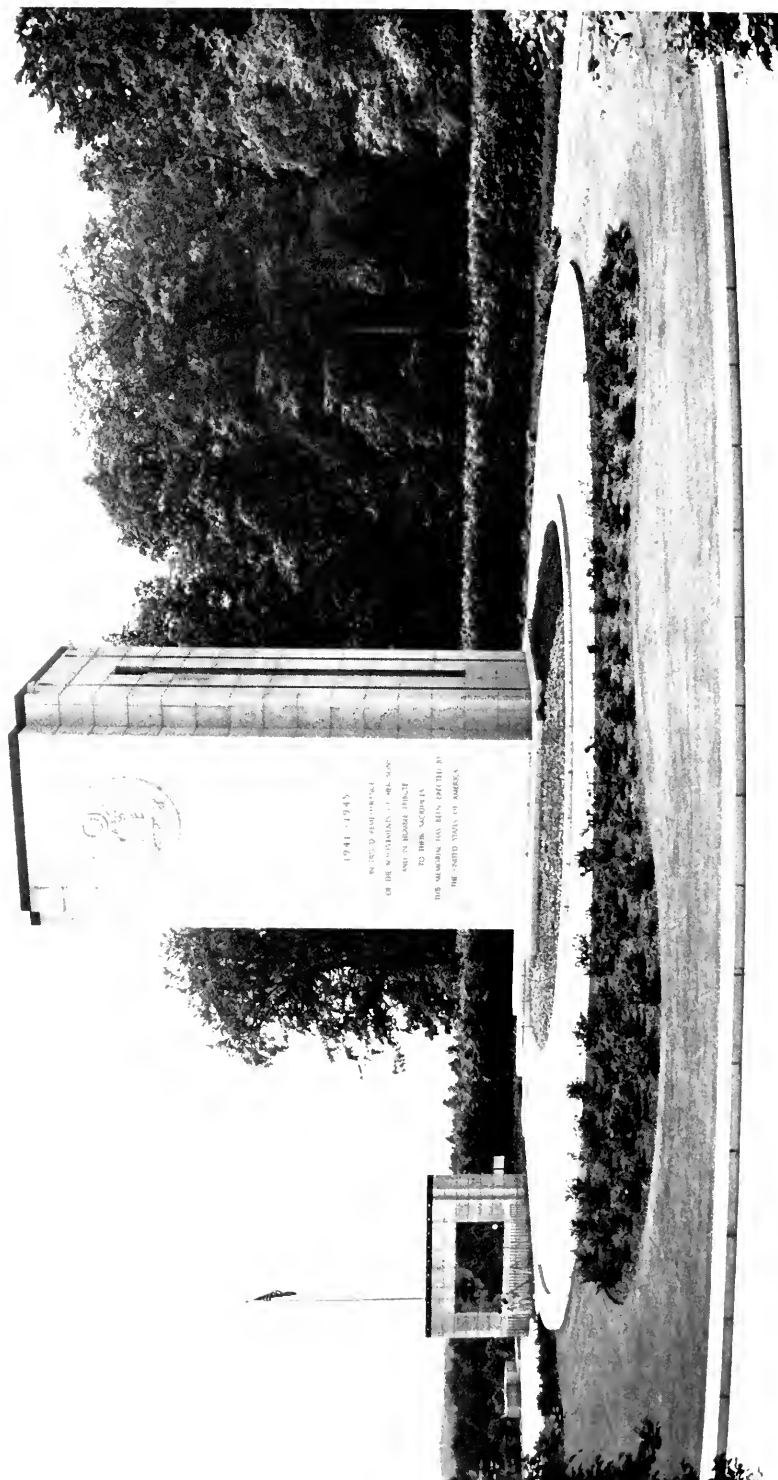
Physical Fitness	Fidelity
Proficiency	Sacrifice
Valor	Family Ties
Fortitude	Faith

INTERIOR

The interior walls of the chapel are of Hauteville Perlé stone from the French Jura region. On the left (west) wall is the inscription: GRANT US GRACE FEARLESSLY TO CONTEND AGAINST EVIL AND TO MAKE NO PEACE WITH OPPRESSION, surmounted by a roundel containing a Cross. The corresponding inscription on the right (east) wall, surmounted by a roundel with the Tablets of Moses, is: TAKE UNTO THYSELF O LORD THE SOULS OF THE VALOROUS THAT THEY MAY

DWELL IN THY GLORY. The inscription over the door reads: SOME THERE BE WHICH HAVE NO SEPULCHRE THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE. The altar, flanked by United States flags, is of Bleu Belge marble from southern Belgium and bears this inscription from St. John X, 28: I GIVE UNTO THEM ETERNAL LIFE AND THEY SHALL NEVER PERISH. The narrow stained-glass window contains the insignia of the five major American military commands which operated in this region, viz. 12th Army Group, First Army, Third Army, Eighth Air Force, and Ninth Air Force. It was designed by Allyn Cox of New York City and fabricated by Morris Singer of London.

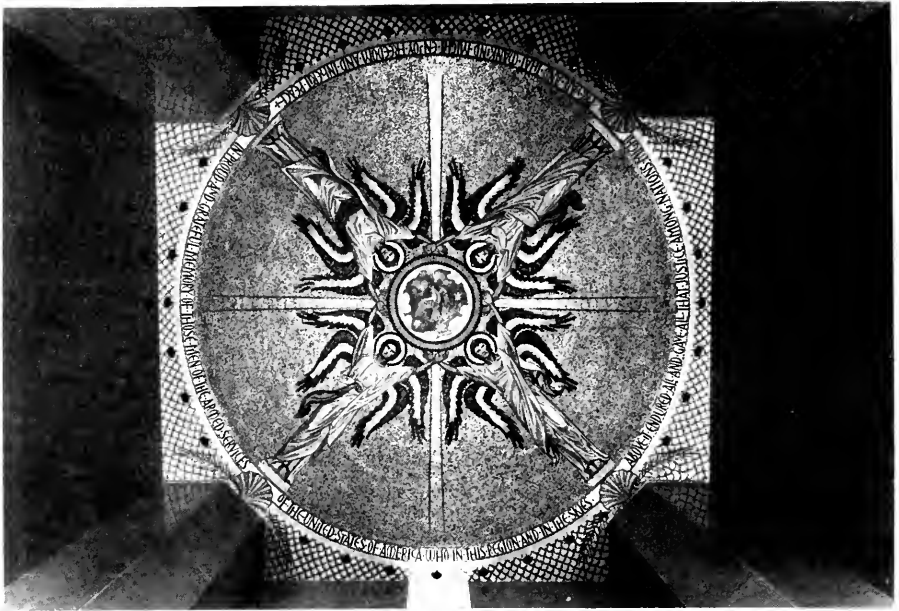
The pews and prie-dieu, of ebony-stained birchwood were made by Patriarca of Rome, Italy; the bronze light fixtures by Morris Singer. The floor is of different marbles into which has been set a bronze nimbus with the



The Chapel—East Facade.



The Chapel—South Facade.



Chapel Interior—Mosaic Ceiling.

thirteen stars of the great seal of the United States, wreathed in oak, pine, and laurel. The marbles used are Bianco Carrara Chiaro, Giallo di Siena Scuro, Nero Assoluto Italiano, and Bardiglio Capella from Italy.

The mosaic ceiling shows the Holy Spirit in the center, represented by the Dove upon a cloud background, and the sun's rays, within a nimbus held by four angels. At their feet is this running inscription: IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF THOSE MEN OF THE ARMED SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WHO IN THIS REGION AND IN THE SKIES ABOVE IT ENDURED ALL AND GAVE ALL THAT JUSTICE AMONG NATIONS MIGHT PREVAIL AND THAT MANKIND MIGHT ENJOY FREEDOM AND INHERIT PEACE. This mosaic was designed by Allyn Cox and fabricated by Fabrizio Cassio of Rome.

THE PYLONS

The pylons, rectangular in shape, are of Valore stone with Orchid Rose capstones. On the outer faces, beneath

this inscription: HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES are the names and particulars of 370 of our Missing, all from the United States Army and Army Air Forces.* These gave their lives in the service of their Country, but their remains have not been identified. Included are men from 42 States and the District of Columbia.

Set into the inner faces of the pylons are two maps. That on the west pylon portrays the military operations in northwest Europe from the landings in Normandy until the end of the war; the map on the east pylon illustrates the operations in this region including the "Battle of the Bulge," the subsequent fighting to clear the west bank of the Rhine, and the crossing of that river at Oppenheim.

*It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.



Operations in Western Europe.

Accompanying the "overall" map is an inscription in English and French, of which this is the English version:

ON 6 JUNE 1944, PRECEDED BY AIRBORNE UNITS AND COVERED BY NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT, UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORCES LANDED ON THE COAST OF NORMANDY. PUSHING SOUTHWARD THEY ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD SOME 20 MILES IN DEPTH. ON 25 JULY, IN THE WAKE OF A PARALYZING AIR BOMBARDMENT, THE U.S. FIRST ARMY BROKE OUT OF THE BEACHHEAD AND WAS SOON JOINED BY THE U.S. THIRD ARMY. TOGETHER THEY REPULSED A POWERFUL COUNTERATTACK TOWARDS AVRANCHES. CRUSHED BETWEEN THE AMERICANS ON THE SOUTH AND WEST AND THE BRITISH ON THE NORTH, ATTACKED CONTINUOUSLY BY THE U.S. EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCES AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, THE ENEMY RETREATED ACROSS THE SEINE.

SUSTAINED BY THE HERCULEAN ACHIEVEMENTS OF ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLY PERSONNEL, THE ALLIED ARMIES AND AIR FORCES PURSUED VIGOROUSLY. BY MID-SEPTEMBER THE U.S. NINTH ARMY HAD LIBERATED BREST; THE FIRST ARMY WAS STANDING ON THE THRESHOLD OF GERMANY; THE THIRD ARMY HAD REACHED THE MOSELLE AND HAD JOINED THE U.S. SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMIES ADVANCING NORTHWARD FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. PROGRESS IN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS WAS SLOW, THE FIGHTING BITTER. METZ FELL AS THE THIRD ARMY MOVED INTO THE SAAR.

THE ENEMY LAUNCHED, IN THE ARDENNES, HIS FINAL MAJOR COUNTEROFFENSIVE ON 16 DECEMBER 1944. PROMPT TACTICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE SUPERB FIGHTING QUALITIES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN HALTED THIS DRIVE. DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE WAS CLEARED. IN RAPID SUCCESSION AMERICAN FORCES SEIZED



The Ardennes and the Rhineland Campaigns.



A Mall Fountain.

A BRIDGE AT REMAGEN, CROSSED AT OP-
PENHEIM, THEN JOINED THE BRITISH
IN THE MAJOR ASSAULT NORTH OF
THE RUHR. SWEEPING ACROSS GER-
MANY THE ALLIES MET THE ADVANC-
ING TROOPS OF THE U.S.S.R. TO FORCE
THE COMPLETE SURRENDER OF THE
ENEMY ON 8 MAY 1945, 337 DAYS
AFTER THE INITIAL LANDINGS IN
FRANCE.

Similarly accompanying the "re-
gional" map in both languages is this
inscription:

ON 16 DECEMBER 1944 THE ENEMY
MADE HIS LAST CONCERTED EFFORT TO
STAVE OFF DEFEAT BY UNLEASHING
THREE ARMIES ON A NARROW FRONT.
PREPARED IN GREATEST SECRECY AND
LAUNCHED UNDER COVER OF FOG AND
RAIN, HIS ATTACK IN THE ARDENNES
WAS INITIALLY SUCCESSFUL. BREAK-
ING THROUGH ON A 45-MILE FRONT,
HIS FORCES PENETRATED OVER 60
MILES, BUT AMERICAN SOLDIERS,

FIGHTING VALIANTLY, HELD THE CRITI-
CAL SHOULDERS OF THE SALIENT.

REACTING PROMPTLY AND DECIS-
SIVELY, THE ALLIES RUSHED ALL AVAIL-
ABLE RESERVES TO THE SCENE. A
FURIOUS STRUGGLE DEVELOPED AT ST
VITH WHERE THE ENEMY ADVANCE
WAS STUBBORNLY DELAYED. AT BAS-
TOGNE, ALTHOUGH SURROUNDED FOR
FIVE DAYS, AMERICAN TROOPS, WITH
THE HELP OF SUPPLIES DROPPED BY IX
TROOP CARRIER COMMAND AIRCRAFT,
MAINTAINED THEIR DEFENSE. ON 22
DECEMBER THE THIRD ARMY COUNTER-
ATTACKED THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF
THE PENETRATION. THE NEXT DAY
THE SKIES CLEARED AND THE EIGHTH
AND NINTH AIR FORCES PLUNGED INTO
THE BATTLE. THE THIRD ARMY CON-
TINUED ITS ADVANCE THROUGH BIT-
TERLY COLD WEATHER, REACHING BAS-
TOGNE ON 26 DECEMBER. THE FIRST
ARMY'S COUNTERATTACK CAME ON 3
JANUARY 1945; ON THE 16TH THE
TWO ARMIES MET AT HOUFFALIZE.
THE SALIENT WAS REDUCED BY 25
JANUARY.

IN FEBRUARY THE THIRD ARMY FORCED ITS WAY THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE, CAPTURED TRIER, AND BY 5 MARCH HAD ESTABLISHED BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE KYLL. THE NEXT DAY IT LAUNCHED ITS ATTACK NORTH OF THE MOSELLE. PRECEDED BY AIRCRAFT OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE, ITS GROUND TROOPS SWEEPED FORWARD TO JOIN THE FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE. THEN, ON 13 MARCH, AMERICAN FORCES SOUTH OF THE MOSELLE ADVANCED; THOSE WEST OF KOBLENZ SWUNG TO THE SOUTHEAST TO JOIN THIS ASSAULT. HAVING CLEARED THE WEST BANK BY 21 MARCH, THE THIRD ARMY RUSHED ACROSS THE RHINE AT OPPENHEIM THE NEXT NIGHT.

The maps are carved and fitted together from slabs of various granites, viz. Rosso Vanga and Verde Svezia from Sweden, also Verde Mergozzo Chiaro, Nero Biella, Rosa Baveno Chiaro and Bianco Montorfano from the Alpine regions of Northwest Italy; the designs were by Allyn Cox from data furnished by the American Battle Monuments Commission. The military data are indicated by bronze letters, enamel-bronze arrows and devices, etc. The granite work was performed by M. C. Bargna and the bronze work by Stefano Johnson, both of Milan.

Carved on the ends of the pylons is the flaming sword and rainbow insignia of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

Behind each pylon is a bronze frame, with a set of key-maps, "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan", respectively.

This inscription, in bronze letters, is set into the paving of the terrace (it is taken from General Eisenhower's dedication of the Golden Book in St. Paul's Cathedral in London): ALL WHO SHALL HEREAFTER LIVE IN FREEDOM WILL BE HERE REMINDED THAT TO THESE MEN AND THEIR COMRADES WE OWE A DEBT TO BE PAID WITH GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR SACRIFICE AND WITH THE HIGH RESOLVE

THAT THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY DIED SHALL LIVE ETERNALLY.

THE BURIAL AREA

The burial area is divided into nine plots, lettered from A through I and separated by two radial malls and two transverse grass paths. The 5,076 headstones are arranged in parallel arcs sweeping across the gently sloping broad green lawn; General George S. Patton's grave lies separately, close to the memorial terrace.

The Dead who gave their lives in their Country's service came from all of the 50 States and the District of Columbia; in 22 instances two brothers lie side by side.

At the upper (north) end of the burial area are the two flagstaffs. In each of the radial malls are two fountains, each consisting of three pools with jets. On the Valore stone pylons are carved the emblems of the four evangelists—St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John. These, and the bronze ornaments of the pools, were designed by Nathaniel Choate of New York.

In the edge of the woods at the lower boundary of the burial area are three platforms from which the visitor may gain different views of the layout of the cemetery.

Within the wooded enframement of the Cemetery there has been a large-scale planting of Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*). A hedge of Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and a broad band of *Cotoneaster horizontalis* encircle the Chapel which is flanked on either side by massifs of Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*).

Below the terrace a border of low growing Yew (*Taxus baccata* repandens) links the two flagstaffs.

Color is provided in spring by massifs of *Rhododendrons* at the entrance and on each side of the terrace, and in summer by the long borders of *Polyantha* roses along the radial paths.

Construction of the Cemetery and Memorial was completed in 1960.



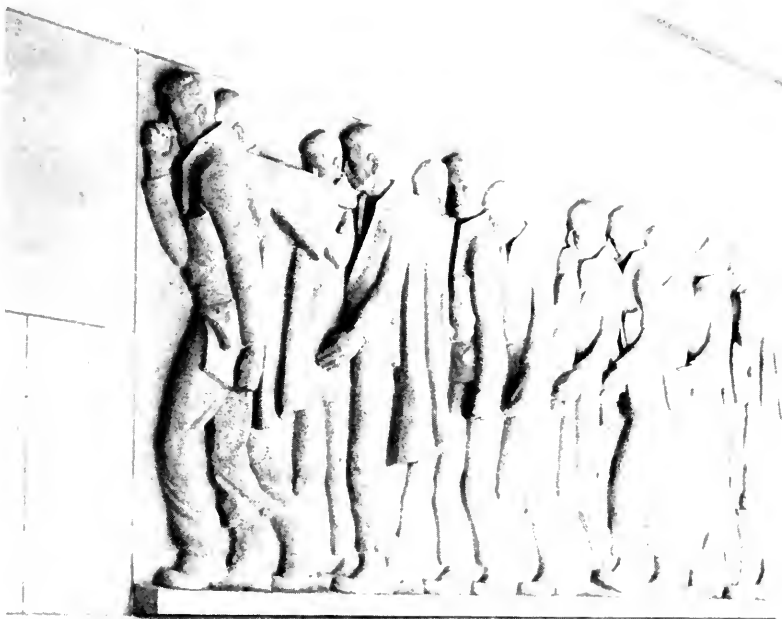
*Youth Triumphant Over Evil—Brittany Memorial.
(Lee Lawrie, Sculptor.)*

AMERICAN MILITARY Cemeteries & Memorials OF WORLD WAR II

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION is responsible to the people of the United States for the construction and permanent maintenance of military cemeteries and memorials built by the United States Government on foreign soil. It is not responsible

for construction, maintenance, or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its Territories and possessions.

After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight



To the Missing—World War II Loggia—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

military cemeteries already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces.¹

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next-of-kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 171,000, representing 61 per cent of the recovered bodies. The remaining 39 per cent were given final interment in the cemeteries on foreign soil; and in the

cemeteries at Honolulu, Sitka and Puerto Rico (which remain under Army control).

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army, with the assistance of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Their locations reflect the progress of the

¹ These were: Cemeteries: Brookwood, England; Suresnes, Oise-Aisne (Fere-en-Tardenois), Aisne-Marne (Belleau), Somme (Bony), St. Mihiel (Thiaucourt), Meuse-Argonne (Romagne), France; Waregem, Belgium. Monuments: Brest, Cantigny, Bellicourt, Chateau-Thierry, Somme-Py, Montfaucon, Montsec, Tours, France; Kemmel, Audenarde, Belgium; Gibraltar. Tablets: Chaumont, Souilly, France.

military operations; they were selected with a view to their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage, and other practical considerations. In every case use of the site in perpetuity was granted by the host government to the United States, free of cost, rent, and taxes. The remainder of the "temporary"

cemetery sites reverted to the landowners upon completion of reburial operations.

The fourteen permanent World War II cemeteries with numbers of graves including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at the Memorials are:

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Cambridge, England	3,811 including	24	5, 125
Normandy (near St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Calvados), France.	9,386 including	307	1, 557
Brittany (near St. James, Manche), France.	4,410 including	95	498
Epinal, France	5,255 including	69	424
Lorraine (at St. Avoild, Moselle), France.	10,489 including	151	444
Rhône (at Draguignan, Var), France.	861 including	62	293
Netherlands (near Margraten), Holland.	8,301 including	105	1, 720
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium	7,989 including	89	451
Ardenes (near Neuville-en-Condroz), Belgium.	5,250 including	744	462
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	5,076 including	101	370
Florence, Italy	4,402 including	212	1, 409
Sicily-Rome (Nettuno, near Rome), Italy.	7,862 including	488	3, 094
North Africa (near Carthage), Tunisia.	2,840 including	240	3, 724
Philippines (near Manila)	17,182 including	3, 744	36, 279

In addition, 24 Unknowns of World War II were interred in the World War I cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris.²

The following World War II cemeteries are maintained by the Department of the Army:

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Honolulu, T. H. ³	13,510 including	2, 009	18, 106
Puerto Rico	69
Sitka, Alaska	72 including	5

In 1947 the American Battle Monuments Commission selected fourteen outstanding American architects, each

to design one of the cemeteries, conceiving the graves plots and a monument as complementary elements of an

² See page 18 concerning World War II memorial.
³ See page 21 concerning memorial.



integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the respective regions. Upon approval of the general schemes by the Commission, and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the graves plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service

in making the permanent burials of those remains which, by decision of the next-of-kin, were to remain overseas. This timely cooperation of the two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been



virtually completed, the cemeteries were progressively transferred to the American Battle Monuments Commission by Executive Order, for construction and maintenance. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step—grading; installation of a system of reinforced-concrete beams on piles

to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water-supply and distribution systems; utilities buildings; roads and paths; plantings; and the erection of the memorials.

To provide against dry seasons and the occasional real drought, each ceme-

tery is equipped with storage reservoirs and a high-pressure sprinkling system.

For the design of the various memorials no specific requirement was imposed upon the architects beyond the budgeted cost, except that each should embody these features:

A small devotional chapel.

Inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region.

A graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops.

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide, and interesting, variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials was the implied undertaking by our Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since, by Department orders, the erection of monuments by the troops (which unfortunately have been found to be often poorly-designed, poorly constructed and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden. The "permanent graphic" record takes the form of maps, usually quite large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as the language of the country in which the cemetery is situated. The historical data (in the form of map layouts and texts) were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission; the maps were rendered in tasteful presentation by experienced artists. In no two cases is the method—or even the materials—the same; the map may be of layered marbles, or in fresco, perhaps in bronze relief, or in ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "Key-Maps": "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan". Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these Key-Maps each major battle may be related to all others in time and space.

With each architect an American landscape architect, an American

sculptor and an American muralist or painter ordinarily collaborated. Their talents have made a major contribution to the beauty and dignity of the Memorials all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials, as well as of most of the works of art, was effected by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

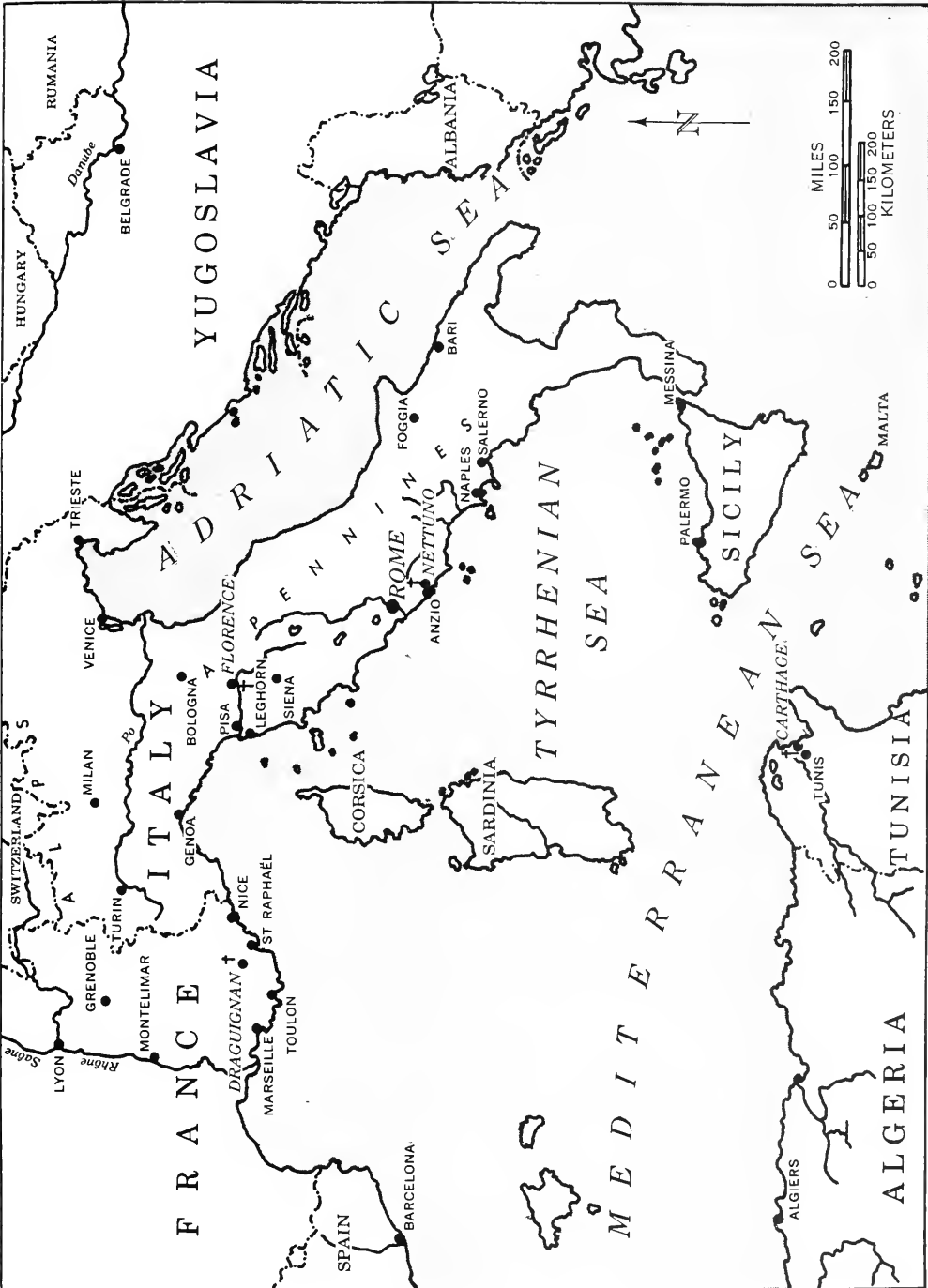
Each grave is marked by a headstone of white marble, of the same designs as those used in the overseas cemeteries of World War I—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin Cross for all others. These headstones were quarried and fabricated in the Italian Tyrol, northwest of Venice, except about one-half of those at the Philippines cemetery which came from the region of Carrara in western Italy. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service number, organization, date of death, and State or Territory from which he entered the military service. Headstones of the Unknowns, i. e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription: HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

The lists of Missing (which include the unidentified and those lost and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and State; the conditions under which death occurred were usually such as to deny the possibility of recording the exact date.

In addition to the fourteen World War II cemeteries and Memorials, the American Battle Monuments Commission program includes the following:

SURESNES

As previously stated, 24 World War II Unknowns were interred in this World War I cemetery. Here, where senior representatives of the French and United States Governments on ceremonial occasions pay homage to our Dead, the World War I chapel was, by addition of two loggias, converted





"Memory" World War II Memorial Chamber—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

into a shrine to commemorate our Dead of both wars.

The wall of the World War II loggia bears this inscription:

TO THE ETERNAL MEMORY OF 360,817 AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II. OF THIS HOST 106,808 REST IN EIGHTEEN OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES. THE REMAINS OF 175,110 WERE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND. OF THOSE RESTING IN THE OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES 8,483 HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED. THEIRS ARE AMONG THE 78,917 NAMES OF THOSE MISSING IN ACTION OR LOST OR BURIED AT SEA WHICH ARE RECORDED UPON THE WALLS OF THE CEMETERY MEMORIALS. * * * INTO THY HANDS O LORD.

Within the World War II memorial chamber is engraved:

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE EARTH THAT OTHER PEOPLES MIGHT BE FREED FROM OPPRESSION * * * LET US HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE HONORED DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN.

EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coasts of North and South America, gave their lives in the service of their Country their names and particulars are to be inscribed on a memorial to be erected at New York.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL

Similarly, the names and particulars of those 412 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their Country off the west coasts of the Americas will be recorded at a memorial to be erected at San Francisco.

HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the military cemetery at Honolulu is maintained by the Department of the Army, the American Battle Monuments Commission, by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, is erecting a memorial therein, similar to those built in the other overseas cemeteries. Buried here are 13,507 Dead of World War II who died in the military operations in the Pacific Ocean area. The memorial records the names of 18,093 Missing of World War II and 8,107 Missing in Korea. The memorial will also embody the customary chapel and maps.

MAINTENANCE

Permanent maintenance of the cemeteries is a responsibility of the American Battle Monuments Commission. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent in each case are American war veterans.

At each cemetery there is a Visitors' Building, with comfortably furnished reception room. Here visitors may be informed as to the location of graves (or inscription of the Missing) at any overseas cemetery.

The cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted at the cemeteries and monuments without special authorization, except when photography is to be used for commercial purposes—in such case permission must be obtained from the Commission's local office.

Unlike the national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields.

FLOWERS

In the general interest, the decoration of graves with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is happy to assist interested persons to arrange with local florists in foreign

countries for placing such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least 5 days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or international money order in dollars or local currency. Deposits may be made for a single decoration on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within the year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to “The American Battle Monuments Commission, Flower Fund”, money orders to “The American Battle Monuments Commission”. Requests should be addressed to the Commission’s Paris office, except in the case of Florence, Sicily-Rome (Nettuno) and North Africa (Carthage) Cemeteries where the Rome office is responsible, and Manila where the Manila office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local

florist who is a member of the “Florists Telegraph Delivery Association.” In addition to the name of the deceased, the rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located, and the location by plot, row, and grave should be provided if known.

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission’s offices in Washington, Paris, Rome, or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission’s representatives there may be of some assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules, and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Upon the request of the bona fide next of kin, the Commission will furnish one photograph of the appropriate headstone or inscription engraved on the Wall of the Missing.

Suresnes Memorial With World War I and II Loggias.



THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

United States Office

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Established by Congress March 1923

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